

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VIII.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1887.

No. 48.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 29.

Two little daughters of O. S. Main, rancher, were drowned near Lethbridge.

McLellan, postmaster-general, has been unseated for bribery by agents.

Bush fires are prevailing in the province of Quebec and in the Ottawa district.

A large excursion of Ontario farmers are visiting Manitoba. They immensely liked what they saw.

The town of Gravenhurst, Ont., has been nearly wiped out by a destructive conflagration. Loss about two hundred thousand dollars.

The first of three international yacht races between the Thistle and Volunteer were sailed on Tuesday. The Volunteer, the United States yacht, won easily.

Hudson's Bay railway as far as built is being put in condition for running trains, and possibly the road may be extended this season to St. Laurent on Lake Manitoba.

The federal election in Charlevoix, Quebec, caused by the death of the late member resulted in the election of the conservative candidate, and in a conservative gain.

The work of surveying the North-West Central road has advanced considerably and the ground has been broken. There seems no doubt that considerable work will be done this year.

Wheat crop of Manitoba and the Territories is being rapidly moved. It turns out much better than anticipated, and it is said that it will not fall much short of thirty bushels to the acre. The price paid in Manitoba averages 55c per bushel.

A series of North-West Territories exhibitions has been announced. Those at Calgary and Moosomin have been held and were very successful. At the latter a large number of Eastern Canadian newspaper men were present, and also Prof. Saunders of the central experimental farm.

The railroad situation in Manitoba is still complicated. Norquay is in Toronto and apparently has not raised the money. Doubts are cast upon his good faith. Lariviere is expected home on Saturday morning. In the meantime nothing is doing in the courts beyond filing affidavits. No more injunctions. Some amended applications have been made in the Jenkins case. Things are practically at a stand still.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 30.

Contractor Ryan arrived this morning. A statement just issued by the board of trade places the yield of wheat in Manitoba this year at twelve million bushels, and the average yield at 28 bushels to the acre. The total amount to be derived from produce to be exported is estimated at seven millions of dollars.

BATTLEFORD, Sept. 29.

Weather simply grand. Court will sit at Prince Albert on Tuesday October 4th.

Sergt. Alexander has gone to Fort Pitt to take charge there.

Great preparations are being made for an agricultural show.

Only four marriages for next week and one for the following week.

The Indians here are getting sheep from the Indian department.

The Herald comes out very strongly in condemnation of mounted police management.

Mr. Pomerleau has been awarded the contract for the new police guard room, at \$2,400.

John G. Oliver is expected shortly from Ontario. He will erect a large saw mill near Fort Pitt.

J. C. Nelson, D. L. S., left for Regina yesterday. He goes from there to Edmonton via Calgary.

The Presbyterian church here has been closed for some weeks owing to Rev. Mr. Hogg going east.

R. C. Laurie, D. L. S., has completed his contract for surveying on the north side of the Saskatchewan.

Crops at Breskytor settlement are threshed. The yield and quality of all kinds of grain are above the average.

Cowan & Richard have opened a trading establishment at Isle à la Crosse. They sent by cart train to Green lake a very heavy outfit this week.

On Friday last as Const. Sinclair was firing his gun off the barrel burst, fortunately with no worse result than inflicting a slight wound in his left wrist.

Messrs. Prince are removing their grist mill from their old site to their new one on the banks of the Saskatchewan near the steamboat landing. They will put both wheat and barley bolts in at once.

An Indian man and woman were arrested on Saturday for being drunk and disorderly. The woman was discharged to come up for sentence when called, and the Indian was committed to prison for twenty days. A half-breed has been arrested for supplying them with beer. He will be tried about the latter end of the week.

BATTLEFORD, Sept. 30.

Tupper has delivered all the poles brought down the river and is still 600 short. The government has taken over the contract.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sept. 28.

Arrived here last evening. Boat not yet out of rapids, but will be clear to-morrow. Will arrive at Battleford about Oct. 4th, and will go on to Edmonton. The boat gives every satisfaction, but a very bad crew caused delay. Can navigate in fifteen inches of water and make ten miles an hour upstream. Will get rafts down. Frenchman always gets there.—J. Lamoureux, commander Minnow.

LOCAL.

LEAVES falling.

VERY smoky on Wednesday.

GESE are flying southward.

JOHN M. PEACOCK has taken out a license as an auctioneer.

W. L. Wood arrived from the Landing on Thursday evening.

J. HOLLAND arrived on Tuesday with freight for J. A. McDougall.

REV. J. A. McLACHLAN arrived from Victoria on Wednesday.

PETER DUMONT arrived on Thursday with stoves for Ross Bros.

V. ANDERSON arrived on Tuesday with freight for Ross Bros.

D. MCLEOD's carts arrived on Monday with freight for Brown & Curry.

THRESHING commenced last week on G. A. Simpson's farm, south side.

H. BELL arrived from Calgary on Monday with loads of fruit and sundries.

EDMONTON agency treaty payments commence on Stony plain on Monday next.

MESSRS. BROWN, Goodridge, Looby and Kelly returned from Beaver lake on Monday.

R. BERRARD arrived on Wednesday with 5,500 lbs. of freight for A. Macdonald & Co.

R. BOLDUC arrived on Wednesday with freight for W. Johnstone Walker and Ross Bros.

REPORTED that Supt. Griesbach is to be transferred to Lethbridge shortly and that Supt. Macdonald will come to Ft. Saskatchewan.

W. TAYLOR of the Sturgeon shows splendid samples of oats and barley, plump and bright.

POLICE left for Saddle lake agency on Thursday to attend the forthcoming treaty payments.

R. JARVIS and Jas. Mowat arrived on Friday with 10,000 lbs. of freight for A. Macdonald & Co.

Two carpenters to work on the H. B. steamer being built at the Landing arrived by last stage.

FIRES have been started in the Beaver hills. The smoke could be seen from town on Wednesday.

M. MCKINLAY, late telegraph operator at Moose creek on the new line, has left the telegraph service.

THE pool tournament announced to take place at the Athabasca saloon on Thursday evening did not come off.

J. KELLY left on Thursday for Saddle lake with rafts of lumber and supplies for the Indian agency at that point.

THE mill to be erected by the Indian department for the Whitefish lake Indians will not be proceeded with this fall.

W. G. IRVING has gone from Chipewyan on lake Athabasca to Ft. Resolution on Great Slave lake to trade for Colin Fraser.

FRED. MARIGOLD of Battleford arrived on Saturday last, having chained the new telegraph line through from Battleford.

FALL plowing is going ahead briskly. It is held by some farmers that grain ripens much earlier on fall than on spring plowing.

T.P. WADSWORTH, inspector of Indian farms and agencies, and Mr. Taylor, clerk, arrived from Battle river agency yesterday evening.

A CONFIRMATION service will be held at All Saints' church on Sunday morning the 16th of October. The bishop is expected to preach also in the evening at the public school.

J. F. C. BOWS of Bleecker & Bown, barristers, Calgary, and Alex. Macdonald of the same burg arrived on Saturday afternoon last.

J. McD. GORDON, inspector of land agencies, arrived from Calgary on Thursday evening, having started on Monday afternoon.

W. J. BURNS of Little Mountain and M. Groat of Edmonton have excellent crops of wheat. The sample is all that could be desired.

THE MESSRS. ELMORE, J. Favel, P. Oullette, R. Armstrong and party arrived from Athabasca Landing and Ft. Chipewyan on Monday.

JOHN BULL lately in the employ of Fraser & Co and Mr. Trimble late of the employ of Elmore Bros. were passengers by Thursday's outgoing stage.

CHIEF FACTORS McDougall and Camell and Dr. McKay, Capt. Smith and Archdeacon Reeve left for the Landing on Sunday per M. McCauley's team.

JAS. KERNOHAN arrived from Calgary on Monday with freight for Ross Bros. Roads bad for 50 miles this side of Calgary and weather snowy, wet and cold.

AD. MCPHERSON is erecting extensive buildings at his sheep ranche on the Bow river trail, six miles south of S. Scarlett's. He lost twenty sheep by wolves lately.

THE sacrement of the Lord's supper will be administered after the morning service in the Methodist church. Mr. Somerset, missionary at Peace Hills will preach in the evening at 7 p. m.

CHIEF FACTOR HARDISTY is enjoying improved health since his departure from Edmonton. He will remain in Eastern Canada all winter, or perhaps visit the Southern States should the Canadian winter disagree with him.

JOHN ROSS, Indian farm instructor at Bears' hill and Mr. Somerset, Methodist Mission teacher at Bears' hill, arrived on Friday. Crops are good in that locality and uninjured by frost, and the Indians are contented and doing well.

BROWN & CURRY received freight by the following outfit this week. Duncan MacDonald on Monday, Joseph McDonald, John McLeod and Wm. Bird on Tuesday, B. McGillivray, Peter Donald and Louis Lafraixbois on Wednesday.

REV. J. F. BETTS, Methodist minister of Calgary, accompanied by Mrs. Betts and son, and Mr. and Mrs. John Leitch, of Pine creek, arrived from Calgary on Wednesday evening on a pleasure trip. They left for home on Friday morning.

POLES were laid down on Saturday last for a third telephone line in town. The instruments, Bell pattern, best make, are now on the way from Montreal. Norris & Carey, the post office, M. McCauley and Ross Bros. have arranged for instruments.

A NEW Methodist church, 20x30, is being erected in Victoria. Of late years the settlement has grown so much in a westerly direction that the present church is not at all central as the new one will be. Rev. J. A. McLachlan left on Friday with a raft of lumber for the new building.

T. B. HENDERSON has lumber on the ground for a building on the Methodist mission property on the south-east corner of Jasper avenue and First street. It will be a dwelling, frame, 36x26, story and a half with addition for use as a photograph gallery, 12x20. W. Wölfe builder.

THE E. & S. Land Company are about winding up their farming operations, and offer for sale by auction the whole of their live stock and farming plant on Thursday, October 6th. The sale will take place at the company's farm house, south side, and will be the most extensive ever held in the district.

A LETTER from Fred. White, comptroller of police, received this mail by R. Strachan in answer to the letter accompanying a copy of the resolutions passed at the public meeting of August 23rd says: "I shall take the earliest opportunity of bringing this matter under the consideration of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald."

THE band of Stony Indians on the Battle river agency are reported to be still dying off. They were formerly located at Pigeon lake, in the woods, and were removed to Wolf creek to give them a better opportunity to farm as there is more prairie there. They never liked the change and have not done as well since. There is some talk of inducing

REPORTED that the loyal Indians of Whitefish lake have come off better in the matter of rebellion losses than most white men. These Indians at considerable personal risk, and some financial loss, remained loyal during the rebellion. Very properly the government thought fit to see that their losses were made good. The bills were made out and presented, and strange to say instead of being docked or disallowed were in several cases paid more than in full. These Indians had given it to be distinctly understood that they would use the franchise as they pleased. The people of Prince Albert and Battleford who last winter voted like sheep, this summer like sheep were shorn.

THE following is the result of an experiment with the Northern Russian wheat now being introduced into the North-West by the department of agriculture. One pound was forwarded from the central experimental farm near Ottawa last spring to D. Ross of the Edmonton hotel. It was sown May 10th in Mr. Ross' field on the flat of the river, a situation generally supposed to be too cold for wheat, on an area of 22x15 feet. It was headed out on July 10th. A storm on Aug. 5th laid it flat. It was cut on Sept. 15th. The net yield was 30 lbs. of clean unfrosted grain. The loss occasioned by threshing on a small sheet on a windy day is estimated at ten pounds, and the loss from specimen heads taken out of the field at one pound, making a total yield of 41 pounds. The grain is very large and good but has a thicker bran, is not so evenly shaped as the red rye, and does not appear to be as hard.

ON Tuesday as Master John Cameron, son of John Cameron of A. Macdonald & Co., was assisting W. Fielders to drive some cattle across the river to the north side at the upper ferry the pony which he was riding took to the water and swam after the cattle. The river is about 300 yards wide, the current swift, and the water cold. The pony was small and the boy only about twelve years of age. The situation was interesting, not to say serious. In obedience to directions shouted from shore, instead of trying to turn the pony while swimming, the boy dropped the bridle and seized the bridle with both hands, at the same time taking his feet out of the stirrups. The pony thus being allowed its own way brought him across safely, not very much frightened and not at all hurt. It may be remarked that in '76 Neil Campbell and Jack O'Neale were drowned at Fort Saskatchewan under very similar circumstances although both were able and experienced men.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A caretaker for the Presbyterian church for the winter months.

Apply at Telegraph Office.

ALBERTA HOTEL.

— North side Main street, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T. This well known establishment continues to furnish first class accommodation to travellers and the public generally. The cuisine is under the management of Mr. F. Pagerie, whose skill in his department is well known in Manitoba and the North-West. Good stabling and livery attached. Every attention paid to the requirements of guests.

L. KELLY, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALE.

I am instructed by Geo. A. Simpson, Esq., general manager of the

E. & S. LAND COMPANY

to sell by auction at the Company's farm on THURSDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

the stock, consisting of Well-Bred Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

FARM IMPLEMENTS,

Consisting of Steam Thresher, Crusher, Cutting Machine, Binder, Mower, Seeder, Rake, Plows, Harrows, Wagons, Harness, etc. Also Household Furniture, Stoves, etc.

TERMS CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office Main street, Edmonton. Subscription - Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates - Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, OCT. 1, 1887.

THE POLICE.

People who have arrived lately in the North-West and have seen the manner in which the law and its representatives have been defied by the Indians of late have a difficulty in believing that matters were ever different, and especially when the Indians were more numerous and war-like than at present and the police were in fewer numbers. The tales told of arrests made in the old days seem like those found in a dime novel, and are either not believed or a wrong idea is formed of the reasons of that success as compared with present failure. The success of the police in those days was due to the respect in which they and the law and government which they represented were held, not to any belief on the part of the Indians that the scattered handful of police were or would be any match in actual warfare for their well armed and mounted thousands. They felt and believed, as all honest men in the territories did, that the police were here in the interest of the man who did right as against the man who did wrong, whether white or red. They were the protectors of the Indians against lawless whites as well as of the whites against lawless Indians. Consequently in the discharge of their duty they had the moral support of all right-thinking men of all races. But it must not be supposed that moral support was relied on to such an extent that the police waited for the criminal to give himself up or be given up by his fellows. From the first day of the arrival of the police in the territories the gospel taught was, "We are here to uphold and enforce the law without regard to possible consequences." The country was given to thoroughly understand that the police neither bluffed nor could be bluffed. A refusal to submit to their authority meant war, which the majority of the Indians did not care to provoke, as long as they had confidence in the justice of the government. The law-abiding majority was always on their side and so they only had to deal with the lawless minority, whom they never failed to overawe. Consequently police authority was supreme and unquestioned. No one attempted to resist them and it was taken for granted that they were irresistible. But a change came. Under the able management of the present Indian commissioner the Indians soon became thoroughly filled with the idea that the government was an embodiment of injustice, not of justice, towards them. A lingering faith in the justice of the police and a belief in their strength kept the dissatisfaction from being manifested for a considerable time after it became general. But at last a crisis came. In the winter of '83-4 the Crooked lake band of Cress, near Broadview, were dying of starvation although the government storehouse supposed to be kept for their benefit was full of provisions. Hunger is a hard master and an Indian is far from being an angel. The band broke into the storehouse and appropriated what they required of the provisions which they considered belonged to them. A force of police under Col. Herchmer, now assistant commissioner, was at once sent from Regina to arrest the culprits. But the last straw had broken the camel's back. The Indians refused to acknowledge their authority and prepared to resist to the death. They were not bluffing. They were simply desperate. Being in the winter time there was no present possibility of a general Indian rising. This single band was all with whom the authorities had to reckon, and there could be no question as to the outcome had the challenge of the Indians been accepted. No doubt they would have fought and fought desperately, but the number of police available was unquestionably sufficient to have overcome them. Of course there would have been bloodshed on both sides. This would have demanded enquiry. The Indian admini-

stration would not bear investigation. So means were taken to pacify the Indians by promises of favors and the matter was hushed up as much as possible. From that hour the prestige of the police was gone. It was shown that they could be bluffed, and the Indians were not slow to take advantage of the knowledge. Prestige might since have been restored by good management and a serious sacrifice of life. The sacrifice of life was made in '85 but the good management is still wanting. Interference with commissioner Irvine, which he resented but failed to free himself from, has been succeeded by the appointment of a mere tool of the Indian commissioner. Bad management has been succeeded by worse, and bad precedent by still worse until the force which was the pride of Canada and the safety of the North-West has been made a laughing stock for the very men who a few years ago held it most in respect.

The Canadian Gazette says that at the great fair held at Horncastle, England, a short time ago many foreign buyers of horses were present, and some foreign governments were represented. Good cart horses sold at from forty to sixty-five guineas, brougham horses at from forty to one hundred and twenty guineas, Irish hunters up to one hundred and fifty guineas, and English weight carriers up to two hundred guineas, the latter equal to over one thousand dollars.

Col. Phillips of the British horse purchasing commission which visited Canada during the past and present seasons, in a recent address said that while in Canada the commission rejected hundreds of horses because they were two inches under the proper size. He speaks very highly of Southern Alberta as a country suitable for raising the very kind of horses that the British army requires for its finest cavalry and artillery service.

3 CAR LOADS

GROCERIES

JUST ARRIVED,

Including

FLOUR,
BACON,
LARD,
HAMS,
COD FISH,
VINEGAR,
ETC., ETC.

BROWN & CURRY.

Three more car loads to arrive next week.

JUST OPENED OUT,

An extra fine lot of NEW GOODS at

J. A. McDougall's

this week. Prices away down.

J. WALTER, Carriage-maker and Boat builder, Ft. Edmonton Ferry landing, South Side. Arrived by North-West and will be worked up to order or sold cheap for cash, a large stock of Oak Plank, from inch upwards, Wagon Tongues, Buggy Tongues, Buggy Shafts, Buggy and Wagon Spokes, Felloes and Wheels, common and four foot wagon Neck Yokes, Seat Springs etc. Four New Boats, medium size, now on hand.

READ THIS!

We have added to our stock of Jewellery a fine line of

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS

and would be pleased to have the public call and see our goods and be informed of prices. We shall endeavour to keep the latest Publications, Books, Comic Papers, Winnipeg Free Press and others every mail.

All kinds of Watches and Jewellery repaired and Guaranteed.

E. RAYMER, & CO.
STATIONERS AND JEWELLERS.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

If you want to be up to the times and save useless outlay in wages and mending old rattletraps of machines, buy from us THE FIRST AND ONLY GENUINE ALL STEEL BINDER made in Canada. The Toronto Mower. The Massey Harvester, The Sharpe's Rake. We will now book orders for above and for the Finest Binding Twine Manufactured, up till 1st of May next. You should see our new prices and order at once to ensure delivery. We will agree to cancel any order for harvesting machinery, should purchasers' crop be destroyed before time for cutting.

BLAKE & KNOWLES.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Thursday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Monday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Monday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Thursday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Monday. Passage \$25; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

L AFFERTY & SMITH,

BANKERS: CALGARY, EDMONTON, REGINA AND MOOSOMIN.

Drafts issued on and collections made at all available points.

Sterling and Domestic Exchanges bought and sold.

Half-breed and Soldier's Scrip and Indian Department Vouchers bought at highest market price.

Farmers and others can effect a large saving when paying for their pre-emptions or when taking up new lands, through us—for particulars apply to,

P. G. GRAY,
Manager.

JUST ARRIVED.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING. I have just received a large supply of the above, also Infants' Robes, Knitted Shirts etc.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS (from England). These include Cashmeres, Satteens, Muslins, Fancy Checks, Zephyrs, Swiss Checks, Velvets, etc.

SCOTCH TWEEDS, MOLESKINS, CORDUROY, ETC.

I beg to draw special attention to these Goods, just received from England, which for quality, durability and cheapness surpass anything yet offered to the Edmonton public.

FANCY GOODS.

Large and beautiful assortment of Laces, Embroidery, Frilling, Silk Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs, Collarettes, Gloves, Dress Laces, Embroidery Silks, Colored Embroidery and Crochet Cotton, etc.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, ETC.

Beautiful Madras Lace and Tapestry Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, Carpets, Curtain Poles, Picture Mouldings, Sitting Room and Bed Room Furniture, etc.

CROCKERY, GLASS & CRYSTAL WARE.

Fine selection of Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Cruet Stands, Vases and Ornaments, etc., cheaper than ever.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER,
Direct Importer of English Goods.

ROSS BROS.

DEALERS IN

SHELF AND BUILDING HARDWARE,

STOVES, PRESSED AND PIECED TINWARE,

SPADES, SHOVELS, HAY & MANURE FORKS,

SCYTHES AND GRAIN CRADLES,

PAINTS AND OILS.

MACHINE OILS, GLASS, PUTTY.

BUILDING PAPER,

BROWN, TARRED AND OAK GRAINED.

Granite Ironware, Nails, Bar Iron, Rope, Pitch and Oakum.

BINDING TWINE.

Wood Pails, Wash Tubs, Butter Tubs, Butter Bowls, Churns, Moulds etc.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

Manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Ironware, Eave Troughing, Etc.

NORTHERN MISSIONS.

Archdeacon Reeve of Chipewyan during his short stay in Edmonton furnished the BULLETIN with the following particulars regarding mission work and other matters in the north, where he has resided for many years. The Church of England and Roman Catholic church have the only mission establishments in the Mackenzie river basin, from the Saskatchewan to the Arctic ocean, while the former is alone in the still further country of the Upper Yukon, west of the Rockies to the Alaska boundary.

The Church of England missions are supported by an organization known as the Church Missionary Society, or more shortly, the C. M. S., which makes the sending of missionaries to the heathen its special work. It supports entirely the mission work in the dioceses of Athabasca, Mackenzie river, Moosee around the shores of Hudson's Bay, and New Caledonia in northern British Columbia, and also supports a portion of the missions in the dioceses of Saskatchewan, Rupert's land and Qu'Appelle, and has establishments in all parts of the heathen world. Its work is supported chiefly by contributions from the middle and lower classes of Church of England people in England, but it receives some aid from dissenting bodies, such as Wesleyans. It is what may be called a low church organization as distinguished from the other somewhat similar societies which are of high church tendencies. Rev. F. C. Fenn is secretary and Rev. E. F. Wigram honorary secretary. The latter has lately returned from a tour around the world, visiting the leading mission stations of the society in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, etc. Other missionary organizations of the church of England are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, or shortly the S. P. G. This society directs its attention chiefly to the support of missions among colonists rather than among savage races, and is of high church tendencies. It supports a number of missions in the settled portions of the North-West. The Colonial and Continental society also supports missions among the settlers of the North-West. There is besides the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, or S. P. C. K., which confines its work to financial assistance in the establishment of educational institutions, the founding of churches, the endowment of bishoprics, etc.

The first Protestant missionary to the Mackenzie Indians was the late Archdeacon Hunter who went to Fort Simpson in '58. Rev. W. W. Kirkby followed in '59. This reverend gentleman, now Archdeacon Kirkby, is at present one of the most popular preachers in New York city, and his son, Rev. D. N. Kirkby, has entered the field as missionary at Ft. Norman. Archdeacon Macdonald, now of Peel's river, went in in '62, and Bishop Bompas followed in '65, since which time he has only been out of the country once, to be ordained bishop. Archdeacon Reeve was the next missionary, arriving at Ft. Simpson in '69. Since then the work has grown so that two dioceses, Athabasca and Mackenzie river, have been erected. The ordained clergy of the Athabasca diocese are Right Rev. Bishop Young of Vermillion, Archdeacon Reeve of Chipewyan, Rev. Alfred Garrioch, Dunvegan; Rev. Malcolm Scott, Vermillion; Rev. G. Holmes, Lesser Slave lake and Rev. J. G. Brick, at present on leave in Eastern Canada. Of Mackenzie river, Right Rev. Bishop Bompas, Ft. Simpson; Archdeacon R. Macdonald, Peel's river; Rev. T. H. Canham, Peel's river; Rev. W. G. Garton, Ft. Rae; Rev. D. N. Kirkby, Ft. Norman; Rev. C. Wallace, Rampart House, on the Yukon; Rev. J. W. Ellington, Yukon river; and Rev. W. Spendlove, now in England on leave. The lay assistants are in Athabasca diocese E. J. Lawrence, in charge of the Irene training school and farm at Ft. Vermillion where Indian children are educated and instructed in industrial pursuits. The attendance averages about 20. In Mackenzie river diocese Allan Hardisty is catechist at Ft. Wrigley, and Messrs. Black and Hawksley who went in this summer are to be respectively school teacher and farmer at an establishment to be started after the plan of the Vermillion school. In Athabasca there are neat church buildings at Chipewyan and Vermillion, the latter, St. Luke's, is used as the pro cathedral, but at other missions there are only temporary accommodations. In Mackenzie river Ft. Simpson has the only church which is also the cathedral, but the bishop is seldom there as the task of visiting the various portions of his immense diocese occupies most of his time.

The native tribes to whom the missionaries minister are straggling Crees along the Upper Athabasca and Peace rivers, Beaver Indians, the original inhabitants of Peace river, Chipewyans, extending under different tribal names with some differences of speech and character from Lac la Biche to the Arctic circle; Esquimaux along the Arctic coast, and Loucieux or more properly the Tukudth Indians on the upper waters of the Yukon. Of these Indians the Tukudth seem to be the most manly race, the one most capable of instruction and the one most desirous of it. The Esquimaux, their immediate neighbors

and hereditary enemies, are savage, treacherous and revengeful and owing to their method of life more difficult to reach, so that comparatively little progress has yet been made with them. All the Indians are fairly intelligent and have the faculty of learning the lessons taught by the missionaries. The Chipewyans are divided into various tribes such as the Chipewyan proper about lake Athabasca, the Dog Ribs north of Great Slave lake, the Slavys of Ft. Simpson, and the Hares of Ft. Good Hope. Their language is difficult to acquire, being very guttural, and the difference between the dialects of the various tribes is considerable. Tukudth is somewhat similar to the Chipewyan but the similarity is less marked where they are near together than where far apart, that is the Chipewyans of lake Athabasca speak more like the Tukudth than the latter's immediate neighbors, the Hares. The Esquimaux language is entirely different, the people from their appearance being nearer of kin to the white man than to the Indian. Archdeacon Macdonald has succeeded in translating a portion of the New Testament and a number of hymns into the Tukudth language, and has taught a number of the people to read and write. He found the Cree syllabic character not adapted to the expression of that language, and was compelled to substitute for it syllabic combinations of Roman letters. Bishop Bompas who is an accomplished linguist and an enthusiastic and self-sacrificing missionary has reduced seven of the Indian dialects to writing, namely the Beaver, Cree, Chipewyan, Dog Rib, Slavy, Tukudth and Esquimaux. Except in the case of the Beavers and Crees of Peace river no definite attempt has yet been made to induce the Indians to cultivate the soil for a living, and only at a few places on the Athabasca or Mackenzie have they grown even potatoes. Game has so far been plentiful and agriculture so entirely experimental that they still follow their wandering habits. In Peace river, however, the Beavers, who are few in number and a very tractable race, as well as the Crees who are there, are anxious to farm. With an eye to this an experimental farm was started at Vermillion in '79 and a mill imported in '86, and Rev. J. G. Brick is now raising funds to start another mission farm and mill near Dunvegan. The farm to be started next season in the most northern diocese will probably be on the Liard river, and possibly in the future the Indians even that far north will settle down to farming. At the present time, however, if the missionary would improve the Indians he must follow them in their hunts, and instruct them in their camps. He must face the same perils of land and water and climate as they do, and that fearful and ever recurring danger of starvation to which they are subject. Oral instruction is all that can yet be given and that only at long intervals. Even that is difficult owing to the difficulties of the language. Under such circumstances, and with such a small number of missionaries scattered over such an immense territory results cannot be measured by the same standard as where the Indian can be brought more directly and continuously under the influence of the missionary, and more especially where material appeals can be made to him by the exhibition of generosity on the part of his teacher. In the north the missionary has to accept and be thankful for the generosity of the Indian more often than he is able to return the favor. Still the work has not been unfruitful. The influence of the missionary is felt for good in a general way throughout the whole territory. Polygamy and the murder of female children were common among them when the missionaries first appeared, now the former is almost and the latter altogether unknown. Murders have become very rare and tribal wars have ceased. In the knowledge of the languages and of the thoughts and feelings of the Indians, in winning their confidence and inspiring their respect and love a firm foothold has been gained among them for Christianity and a way has been opened for succeeding teachers, who no doubt will use and improve it to the advantage of the cause.

Although the Indians are not increasing, and indeed are decreasing, chiefly from scrofulous complaints, their food supply seems to be decreasing even more rapidly. Moose which used to be plentiful on the Peace and Liard rivers and furnished abundance of meat to the Indians of those districts are scarce there now. The Reindeer which supplied the Indians east of the Mackenzie and its lakes were also scarce last winter and to crown all there was a total failure of rabbits, which form a main article of Indian food all over the north in winter. It is not thought that the moose are killed off but that they have migrated, as they are now killed at La Pierre's house at the head of the Yukon and along the shores of Hudson Bay where they have not been seen for many years. The reindeer is a native of the Barren Grounds which lie towards the coasts of Hudson Bay and the Arctic. They somewhat resemble the elk in appearance but are not so large, being not over four feet high, and their horns bend forward instead of standing upright like those of the elk. They

roam in immense herds on the Barren Grounds during the summer and come into the woods of the Mackenzie and its lakes about Christnas, where they remain until March when they go out to the Barren Grounds. Last winter they did not come in in their usual numbers and meat was consequently scarce. They are supposed to have remained on the Barren Grounds all winter or else gone into the woods to the south-eastward instead of those to the west. The rabbits increase and decrease unaccountably as in other districts of the North-West, but whenever they failed before other meat was plentiful. The Beaver Indians depend chiefly on moose, wood deer and bear, with some fish. The Chipewyans on fish, fowl and small game. The Dog Ribs, Slavys and Hares on reindeer moose and whitefish. The Tukudth on reindeer, moose and salmon, and the Esquimaux on reindeer, seal and whale. The musk ox is found on the Barren Grounds as well as the reindeer, and some are killed by the Hares at Ft. Good Hope but they are not killed in large numbers and comparatively little is known of their habits. Wood buffalo are still found between the Peace and Liard rivers, but not in large numbers. They are smaller than the prairie buffalo, but do not differ otherwise to any great extent. Although the present great scarcity of food is accounted for by the migration of the animals it is generally understood that even when game is plentiful it is less so than formerly, but the cause of the decrease is unexplained. The Beaver Indians of the Peace river, where the greatest scarcity of food prevails, are dying off very fast of consumption and scrofula and are greatly troubled with ophthalmia. The scarcity of food sometimes causes cannibalism among the Indians, but it is not a practice, and when any individual has resorted to it even in the last extremity he is regarded with universal fear and horror.

The winter climate of the Mackenzie basin is not nearly as cold as might be inferred from its distance north. The greatest cold at Chipewyan last winter was 52 below and at Simpson some ten degrees lower. The spring at Chipewyan is later than at Simpson owing to the mass of ice in the lake, but the influence of the water keeps off summer frosts and the season of growth does not end so early in the fall. At Simpson potatoes are planted from May 8th to 20th, and sometimes are above ground by the 26th of May. The season of growth closes about the end of August.

The attention of the post office department has lately been called strongly to the necessity of a monthly mail service from Edmonton to Chipewyan. The cost was estimated to be about a thousand dollars a trip.

PLASTERING and Cement Work, Plain and Ornamental, Hard sand or plaster of Paris finish. Call and examine our prices our aim being to give satisfaction at the lowest cost. Office and yard Fraser avenue.

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DOUGLAS PETRIE.

EDMONTON & CALGARY STAGE.

Making fortnightly trips between the above places. Fare \$10.00. Express 5 cents per lb. All goods addressed in my care will be promptly and carefully forwarded and all express charges paid. Stage leaves for Calgary Monday August 1st and every alternate Monday until further notice.

W. J. GRAHAM.

THE STARR KIDNEY PAD.

A permanent sure cure for diseases, disorders and ailments of the kidneys, bladder and urinary secretive system, or attendant complaints—causing pain in small of back, sides, etc., producing urinary disorders such as too frequent, scanty, difficult or copious micturition, inability of retention and sedimentary urine. The pad cures Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, catarrh of the bladder and passages, nervous debility, etc. Also Dr. Leduc's periodical pills.

Pads and Pills for sale by

P. DALY & CO., Agents, Edmonton.

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Physician's Prescriptions and Family Receipts prepared at all hours.

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Chemists and Druggists.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to the statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., chap. 35, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the estate of James Geddes, late of the E 1/4 of section 24, township 19, range 16, west of the second principal meridian in the North-West Territories, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 14th July, 1887, are hereby required to send or deliver to the undersigned, solicitor for James H. Toffeld and P. G. Gray, the executors of the last will and testament of the said James Geddes, deceased, on or before the 24th day of October, 1887, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and the full particulars of their claims and demands, and of the securities (if any) held by them. And notice is hereby further given that after said date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall have notice, and the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim or claims they shall not have had notice.

ROBERT STRACHAN,
Solicitor for the said Executors.
Edmonton, 5th Sept., 1887.

PUBLIC NOTICE.



Public notice is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has this day been pleased to order that Sittings of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories for the Judicial District of Northern Alberta shall be held at the town of Calgary, in the said District, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the following days, namely:

Tuesday, 12th of April, A.D. 1887.
Tuesday, 12th July, A.D. 1887.
Tuesday, 8th November, A.D. 1887.

and at Edmonton, also in the said District at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the following days, namely:

Monday, 2nd May, A.D. 1887.
Monday, 17th October, A.D. 1887.

By Command,
A. E. FORGET,
Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Edmonton, 10th March, 1887.

ARREST AT SLAVE LAKE.

SGT. DAVIDSON and Braithwaite and Const. Stanfield arrived on Wednesday evening from Lesser Slave lake with Michel Courterelle and his son as prisoners on a charge of murder, and John Ward, son-in-law of Michel as witness against them. Constable Rogers accompanied the party to and from Athabasca Landing. The police left Ft. Saskatchewan on August 29th and made the Landing on Sept. 1st. They then took boat up the Athabasca and Lesser Slave river to the outlet of Slave lake. The elder prisoner was arrested here, without resistance. The younger was away hunting at the time and the father sent for him to come and give himself up. The police proceeded up the lake to Slave lake H. B. post, and on their return found the young man waiting at an appointed place to be arrested. The return trip was by the same route and uneventful, the prisoners behaving very well. Michel Courterelle is a French half-breed about 60 years of age, and is actual chief of the Lesser Slave lake Indians. His son, a young man of about 25, is three-quarters Indian. The murder was committed about the beginning of August near the outlet of Slave lake where a number of Indians were camped at the time. As the matter is currently reported, the woman became deranged and imagined that she had become possessed of an evil spirit which irresistably compelled her to murder and cannibalism. This form of insanity is not uncommon among the Indians, and the law among them is that a person so afflicted shall be killed, their nearest relatives at hand being expected to perform the deed. In this case the woman is said to have demanded that she be killed to prevent her from doing injury to her friends. She was kept tied for some time but at last her death was accomplished. The prisoners do not conceal their connection with the affair and justify themselves on the ground that they acted according to Indian law and knew no other. They appeared perfectly willing to stand arrest and trial, neither they nor their friends offering any objections to the police carrying out their instructions. The Hudson Bay officials did all in their power to forward the expedition and make the police comfortable. Around Slave lake post a number of half-breeds, chiefly French, have settled down and some of them raise small crops of potatoes. These had not been untouched by frost up to the arrival of the police. A Roman Catholic mission is established there with two priests and a lay brother, and a Church of England mission has lately been established in the vicinity. A slight fall of snow occurred while the police were at Slave lake, but it did not lie except on the tops of the high hills on each side of the lake. The country around Slave lake has a fine appearance, and is all wooded, some of the timber being quite large.

AT Edmonton, on Thursday, before A. H. Griesbach, J. P., a preliminary investigation was held into a charge of the murder of Marie Courterelle preferred against Michel Courterelle and his son Cecil, husband and step-son respectively of the murdered woman. R. Strachan for the crown. C. H. Connon for the defence. John Ward, son-in-law of the elder prisoner testified that in July last he was living near the prisoners at Lesser Slave lake. Early in July Mrs. Courterelle showed symptoms of insanity and begged of her relatives to kill her as she was about to become a wehtigo, that is possessed of an evil spirit compelling her to kill and eat human beings. To prevent her from doing injury it was attempted to keep her tied for about twenty days, but she repeatedly got loose. One night about the beginning of August witness who was sleeping in Courterelle's tent was awakened by the woman, who had got loose, attempting to choke the old man. When witness spoke to her she bellowed like an animal. She was secured and next day she asked that she be killed, otherwise she was bound to kill and eat them. They replied that they could not kill her because they loved her, but finally they said they would pray for her when they reached a church, and at last the father and son killed her with an axe. The body was buried the same evening. Sgt. Davidson testified to the arrest. Defence reserved by advice of counsel. Prisoners were committed for trial at next court, to be held on October 17th. They were removed to Ft. Saskatchewan on Friday.

E. CAREY arrived from Winnipeg on Wednesday evening. Business is good in the city, owing to the abundant crops and the prospect of railway competition. Along the C. P. R. crops become heavier towards the east until at the Portage and on the Red river they are remarkably heavy. They are also very heavy in Southern Manitoba. They are being threshed and marketed as rapidly as possible as a blockade of grain on the railway is feared when the winter delivery begins. The present price is 50c at Winnipeg and 52c at Brandon. Potatoes are 25c a bushel and are being exported to Toronto where they are 90c. Oats, butter and cheese are being exported from Manitoba to Ontario. Butter is 20c a pound in Manitoba and the

demand is greater than the supply. The people are very determined on the Red River Valley question, and declare that no amount of injunctions will prevent its being built. Also that the necessary funds can be raised right in Winnipeg. The compromise hinted at on behalf of the federal government is that low rates over the C. P. R. be fixed. This would have satisfied the Manitoba people in the earlier stages of the excitement, but now they will have a competing line or nothing.

JOHN Pritchard has been appointed interpreter at Saddle lake Indian agency. Pritchard is the man who at his own risk and loss saved Mrs. Gowenlock and Mrs. Delaney from the Indians at the Frog lake massacre, and received a blackguarding for his pains, while Indians whose only virtue was that they kept out of the fighting of '85 have been liberally rewarded.

THE CALGARY Tribune, MacLeod Gazette and Lethbridge News on the Deerfoot case agree with the BULLETIN that the trouble with the police has been owing chiefly to the interference of the lieutenant-governor.

ELMORE BROS. lately established a trading post at Buffalo lake west of Salt river, Geo. Martin in charge.

RIFLE MATCH.

The second annual shooting match of the Edmonton rifle association was opened at 9 a. m. on Wednesday at the ranges of the association on Ross' flat by Mrs. McCauley, wife of the president, firing the first shot. The day was clear, bright, warm and calm, and very good shooting was made. The turn out of riflemen was not as large as last year, owing partly to the fact that last year's and subsequent matches have shown that only a comparatively limited number are good enough shots to make it worth their while to enter, and partly to this being a very busy time among both farmers and merchants making it difficult for many rifle men to practice or attend the matches. The following is the result of Wednesday's shooting:

PATRON'S MATCH.

No.	Name.	200	500	Total.	Prize.
1	Const. W. Maitland	29	26	55	5
2	J. R. Michael	2	12	14	
3	J. A. Belden	23	18	39	
4	Ed. Looby	30	19	49	
5	Const. W. H. Adams	22	21	43	
6	J. Goodridge	25	29	54	6
7	John Looby	29	14	43	
8	F. H. Sache	27	21	48	
9	Const. J. F. Forbes	30	22	52	7
10	W. S. Robertson	30	26	56	3
11	C. F. Strang	23	11	34	
12	H. L. McInnis	15	6	21	
13	W. R. Lloyd	26	5	31	
14	J. S. Edmonton	31	14	47	
15	Jas. Martin	28	27	55	4
16	M. McCauley	31	30	61	1
17	Jno. F. Smith	29	27	56	2
18	Jas. McDonald	24	18	42	
19	D. E. Noyes	31	19	50	
20	E. Rayner	11	14	25	
21	Chas. L. Shaw	20	19	39	

2ND VICE PATRON'S MATCH.

No.	Name.	300	400	500	Total.	Prize.
1	C. F. Strang	21	13	18	52	
2	John Looby	26	18	17	61	
3	Jas. Martin	19	29	24	72	5
4	F. H. Sache	29	20	26	75	3
5	W. S. Robertson	25	24	30	79	1
6	M. McCauley	28	19	25	72	4
7	Const. Maitland	16	26	16	58	
8	Chas. L. Shaw	20	17	16	53	
9	Jno. A. Belden	12	22	19	53	
10	J. S. Edmonton	27	17	17	61	
11	Const. Forbes	24	30	23	77	2
12	" Adams	27	21	22	70	7
13	Ed. Looby	21	25	20	66	
14	Jas. Goodridge	19	22	22	63	
15	Jno. F. Smith	26	24	22	72	6
16	Jas. McDonald	24	20	19	53	
17	W. R. Lloyd	11	21	18	50	
18	D. E. Noyes	18	25	25	68	
19	W. H. Connors	26	21	13	60	

Thursday was occupied with the association match and part of the merchant's. This day was equal to the first in the matter of weather, except that the air was very smoky. A number of ladies were present.

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

No.	Name.	200	500	600	Total.	Prize.
1	W. S. Robertson	25	23	8	56	7
2	J. S. Edmonton	30	23	9	62	5
3	Jas. Martin	25	22	30	77	1
4	Jno. Looby	33	16	17	68	4
5	Const. Maitland	28	18	4	50	
6	W. R. Lloyd	25	20	4	49	
7	Fred. H. Sache	29	14	0	43	
8	Jno. F. Smith	22	18	2	42	
9	C. F. Strang	28	16	6	50	
10	D. E. Noyes	28	27	20	75	3
11	Const. J. Forbes	27	19	10	56	6
12	Jno. A. Belden	28	8	4	40	
13	Jas. Goodridge	29	11	2	42	
14	Const. Adams	29	16	10	56	
15	M. McCauley	28	22	21	76	2
16	Jas. McDonald	26	18	4	48	
17	Chas. L. Shaw	24	16	4	44	
18	Frank Osborne	19	10	9	38	
19	Jas. H. Kelly	10	10	0	20	
20	H. H. Robertson	16	2	0	18	

MERCHANTS' MATCH.

No.	Name.	200	400	600	Total.	Prize.
1	F. H. Sache	28	27	7	62	
2	Jno. F. Smith	21	21	13	55	
3	Const. Forbes	28	30	14	72	3
4	W. R. Lloyd	27	21	2	50	
5	Dr. Tulloch	27	16	16	59	
6	J. S. Edmonton	27	14	18	68	7
7	Jas. Martin	29	26	12	67	5
8	Jas. H. Kelly	24	17	14	55	
9	W. S. Robertson	23	27	2	52	
10	Jas. McDonald	20	22	4	46	
11	Frank Osborne	23	17	10	50	
12	Jno. A. Belden	26	22	0	48	
13	Jas. Goodridge	21	25	7	53	
14	H. H. Robertson	15	13	—	28	
15	C. F. Strang	21	21	12	54	
16	J. R. Michael	9	4	—	13	
17	D. E. Noyes	28	26	10	64	6
18	Const. Adams	31	23	18	72	2
19	" Maitland	26	16	0	42	
20	M. McCauley	30	25	21	76	1
21	Jno. Looby	31	22	16	69	4
22	Chas. L. Shaw	21	23	18	62	

Friday forenoon was occupied by the finish of the Merchants' match and Ladies' match, the latter being concluded a few minutes after twelve.

LADIES' MATCH.

No.	Name.	Shot by.	200	Prize.

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